British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 706.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1840. [Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

From documents published in the *Gaceta* of Tuesday last, it seems that on the 12th inst., a French naval force appeared off San Pedro, consisting of a corvette, 4 brigs of war and 16 armed launches and whale boats. The Captain of one of the brigs (Bordelaise) came on shore with a flag of truce, and after deploring to Captain Burgeois of the artillery stationed at San Pedro, the unfortunate state of things, delivered to him a despatch, which was forwarded to Lieut. Col. Cayetano Laprida, and afterwards to the Commander in Chief of the department General Angel Pacheco. This despatch is in tenor as follows—

Señor Alcalde and Military Commander of San Pedro.

In command of a division of French vessels of war, I present myself at the entrance of the Parana, which I intend to go up.

I have the honor to inform you that I shall only employ the force under my orders in case hostilities be committed against any of my vessels or boats.

I entreat you to make my intentions known as soon as possible to the civil and military authorities on the shores of the Parana. I take this step from motives of humanity. If to chastise aggression, I am obliged to carry desolation and death amongst the pacific inhabitants, the responsibility will rest on those who have dared to provoke me.

As a military man I desire occasion for war, but as a man and a christian I wish to avoid the shedding of the blood of inoffensive people.

Upon the Argentine authorities, on the shores of the River, depend the character of the mission which I am called upon to fulfil in it.

Accept, Sir, the sentiments of the most high consideration with which I am,

Your obedient humble servant,

PENAUD.

On board the corvette Expeditive,
Off San Pedro, February 12, 1840.

Captain Penaud passed on up the Parana before any answer could be given to his despatch. General Pacheco in his despatches to the government, dated San Pedro 13th inst., and Salto 20th, states that that part of the country is perfectly secure, the inhabitants being in readiness under the orders of the Militia officers, and that if Captain Penaud has selected the northern department of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in which to acquire glory, with his seamen alone or united with the perfidious unitarians, he certainly will have made the selection which he desires as a military man, but at the price of his own blood or that of his comrades.

Captain Penaud now acting in the Parana, is Commander of the corvette Triomphant.

The *Gaceta* of Tuesday contains the following article.

"The two letters of the brutal unitarian Juan Lavalle, and those of his degraded satellites, which we publish, as another proof of his shame and odious treason to the cause of American Liberty, were intercepted by our army.

"From these loathsome documents, worthy the abject subjection and baseness of these outlaw brutal traitors, ridiculously clothed in the garb of pretended *Liberators*, various important facts are proved.

"1. The alliance of the brutal unitarian Juan Lavalle with the agents of France in the River Plate. That is to say, the alliance of rebellion, of vandalage, of piracy, and of a desolating and ferocious gang with a powerful nation of Europe. An alliance unworthy of the magnanimity of a sovereign of the enlightened age in which we live, and contrary to the Rights of Nations, which do not recognise in these anti-social hordes of degraded and ferocious banditti any other character than that of abominable and punishable iniquity, which it is to the interest of all governments and all nations to repress.

"2. The unblushing falsehoods by which carrying forward their plan of distorting the evidence of facts, they vaunt that the brutal unitarian Rivera, gained a victory, when at the sametime the sacred standard of American Liberty waves victoriously on the shores of the Uruguay, after having immolated on the field of its triumph more than fifteen hundred victims of an odious tyranny.

"3. That the French gold to which these degraded men, without religion, country, or any known flag, have sold themselves, remains in the hands of the *Liberator* and his near associates, whilst the rest endure frightful privation and misery.

"4. That the good faith and alliance of the banditti are characterised in the very letter of the brutal unitarian Lavalle, in which he farcically proclaims, that now the vandal brute Rivera, will join him in *good faith*.

"5. That the odious treason of the brutal bandit Lavalle, appears more evident from these miserable documents. Behold the self-styled *Liberator !*—Behold the pretended American sold to the enemies of liberty, and prostrated to the yoke of the French agents. Fine Liberty ! Charming prospect for the future ! Magnificent liberator, who, impotent and bound to the chains of his masters, makes a boast thereof, and in his wild delirium offers this filthy present to freemen of America !.... Wretch !—Curses, eternal shame to your odious name, stained with every crime and every infamy.'

"Such is the ally of the agents of France ! And these scenes are represented to the civilised world in the 19th century. And this is France who plays a part so unworthy her power ! It is scarcely possible to contain the avenging indignation which swells in every American heart, excited by so much iniquity."

The intercepted letters mentioned in the foregoing article, were published with it, and are as follows—

To Monsieur Eugene Buchaud, Commander of the French schooner of war Vigilant.

Miriñay, January 8, 1840.

My dear friend,

I received your esteemed letter of 2nd inst., and thank you for the news it contains. The arrival of the new Admiral I conceive will forward our operations, as the vessels he brings with him will be most useful. I doubt not but this gentleman comes disposed to support this army, and that one of his first measures will be to occupy the Parana, and destroy the battery at Rosario. I am however very sorry that Monsieur Leblanc, has not terminated this question, as I feel attached to him by ties of the most cordial friendship, and grateful for the services he has rendered us, and the personal friendship with which he has honoured me.

The victory of General Rivera will produce immense results. It will join him to us in good faith, and his friendship and protection cannot but be of great importance. I expect that many of Echague's dispersed will join our army, and I have no doubt the French vessels have taken a great number of them.

The Division of the South will soon be incorporated with the army. You say well that it will be a severe blow to Rosas. The decision of these fellow countrymen is unexampled.

I wait with impatience letters from Montevideo, to give me particulars of the battle of the 29th, and to learn the instructions of Monsieur Dupotet.

I am your sincere friend,

JUAN LAVALLE.

My dear M. Buchaud,

I presume you are aware that in consequence of the powers granted to me by Admiral Leblanc, I wrote to our friend Calan, under date 30th ult., for him to come up the Parana with the three French vessels under his command and the Pereyra. I am ignorant if the arrival of Admiral Dupotet will interfere with this operation.

The liberating army has now no other obstacle to prevent its march on Entrerios, than the burning of the country, which the enemy has effected, and as the wild grass is the only food of our cavalry, and our force being in that arm, it cannot march in face of the obstacle in question. But in ten or twelve days after rain, the army will be in march.

The cause of Rosas is desperate.

I repeat that I am your sincere friend,

JUAN LAVALLE.

Miriñay, January 8, 1840.

My Dolores,

I write to thee in great haste, but do not mention it, else those to whom I cannot write may be displeased.

On the 5th, I learnt the defeat of Echague, but as yet I know of no further particulars than the death of the infamous Raña, and the arrival of Garzon with about a hundred men in the territory of Rio Grande. I have already some 40 of the dispersed in the army.

This army is strong in numbers and in moral, but its materiel......However, there is no obstacle to prevent our marching than this horrible season, the drought and the burning of the country by the enemy. Conciliate this with the comic language of Calixto Vera.

I am in perfect health, I have lost the hope of eating the peaches of Buenos Ayres, but not the oranges.

The division of the South will join on the 14th.

Adieu my beloved—remember me to Señor Aguero.

My Augusto will now be well.

Ever yours—J. L.

To the Señora Doña Dolores C. de Lavalle,
Montevideo.

There are also in said Gaceta the copy of a letter dated Corrientes 3rd ult., from Don Marcelino Martinez, to Don Anselmo Saenz-Valiente and M., in which he complains of privations, and advises his friend to keep at home.

"Our army (says the writer) consists of 4500 men, capable by its order and enthusiasm to conquer all America. Don Juan Lavalle, is to us what Napoleon was to the French; each day makes him more and more beloved by his troops, and enthusiasm is at its height, the triumph over Rosas will be a consequence of our march, and this march we expect to commence in 15 or 20 days ; we have not 8000 men, because they are not necessary. The Correntino troops I conceive to be better than ours in discipline and valour. In the two affairs they have had, they conducted themselves bravely, they have given the lie to what has been said of them."

There is also in the same paper the copy of a letter from Don Cayetano Artayeta, dated 8th ult., to whom is not mentioned. The writer likewise complains of privations, and amongst other things requests his friend to send him some liquids which have "crossed the line."

The French Admiral Dupotet, arrived off this port on Wednesday, in the corvette Alcmene, and still remains. His arrival caused at first but little excitement in town, because from his long sojourn at Montevideo and his so recently sending an expedition up the Parana, it was very problematical if he came as the herald of peace. The sudden detention however of H. B. M's packet Spider, which was posted to sail on Wednesday last, and other circumstances, have given rise to rumours, and created an interest in the Admiral's appearance here which it did not before possess.

Captain Russell, of H. B. M's ship Actæon, went on board the French corvette Alcmene on Wednesday, to compliment Admiral Dupotet upon his arrival.

The wags of Buenos Ayres, who are equally apt in giving nick-names, as those of our own country, call Admiral Dupotet, "Admiral *Dos-por-tres.*"

The American corvette Marion, saluted the town on Thursday with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

The corvette Marion, is one of 6 vessels of the same class recently built in the United States, this being her first voyage. She is a fine vessel and sails remarkably fast.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Gems of Beauty; displayed in a series of Highly Finished Engravings of Various Subjects. From Designs by Edward Corbould, Esq. With Fanciful Illustrations in Verse by the Countess of Blessington.

"Hawking," "The Swing," "The Maid of Narni," "The Earthquake," "The Miniatures," "The Brigand," "The Lovers," "Retrospection," "The Railer," "The Bower," "The Flatterers," and "The Heiress," are the subjects of these charming groups; which embody an almost ideal female loveliness under the various aspects of hope, terror, affection, playfulness, sympathy, &c. &c. Of them all "The Brigand" is our favourite, both for originality and composition; but they are all very beautiful, and truly such gems as may well adorn a lady's drawing room table, or boudoir.

The illustrations, like every thing from the writer's pen, are appropriate, and full of grace and feeling. We only regret they are so short. We select two examples. "The Railer" as sportive, and "Retrospection" as pensive:—

"*The Railer.*

'Oh, men are deceivers! they flatter, and sigh
To each beautiful maiden they chance to come nigh;
And silly are those who such pleadings believe,
Which never are uttered except to deceive.

They'll swear that they love, and the very next day,
The very same vows to another they'll pay;
And their eyes, like their tongues, are so tutored to cheat,
That no wonder they often delude the discreet.

O Nature! I'm sure I could better thy plan,
And make earth as Eden untrodden by man;
Where women, from terror of treachery free,
Might live their best days, without loving—like me!'

'Forget ye, fair railer, from poor Adam's side
'T was the rib which was stolen that made him his bride?
So without us false men (though to thwart you I grieve),
There could be no women—there had been no eve!'"

"*Retrospection.*

Records of hours, with joy inwrought;
Quick let the wreathing flames efface
Each glowing word, each tender thought,
That once Affection loved to trace.

Why should I hoard the faithless vow,
When Love (for Love is Truth) hath fled;
And he who wrote the lines is now,
To me, as numbered with the dead?

He's gone 'mid younger hearts to range,
While mine still broods on all it felt;
When, swearing he could never change,
Impassioned at my feet he knelt.

Tales of our favourite haunts—of books,
Chosen by me, they ne'er could tire!
Records of sighs, of answering looks,
Hide their keen mockery, circling fire!

O Love! and canst thou never bind
Proud Manhood in thy lasting sway?
While Woman, helplessly entwined,
Lives thy sad captive, dies thy prey!"

The above is a description from the Literary Gazette of November last, of the Annual for 1840, called *Gems of Beauty,* which although perhaps somewhat overcharged, is nevertheless near the truth. We have received one copy of it, and it is for sale at the price charged to us, viz:—£1. 11s. 6d.

The engraving entitled *Retrospection*, representing a young lady burning the letters of a faithless lover, is full of meaning, and will cause a sigh in many a fair bosom.

Lieut. W. L. Rees, late Commander of H. B. M's packets Cockatrice and Hope, died at the Havana a few months since.

French-Carlist view of French affairs.

QUOTIDIENNE.—France must not be surprised if, in the height of its miseries, the government offers no remedy. It does not consider her miseries as worthy of its attention. Bread is dear—but that is nothing. In one arrondissement of Paris there are 16,000 paupers—that is nothing; the Tuileries are guarded like a fortress of the middle ages—that is nothing; the entire system of social order is endangered by public demoralization—that is nothing.—Ministers, belonging to a party *soi-disant* favorable to liberty, and instructed by the Chambers to take an opposite course to that of the court cabinet which they overturned, allow themselves to be led even more captive than their predecessors, at the same time showing their own weakness and their affected contempt for their former opinions—but this is nothing, less than nothing. Taxes are imposed by ordonnance, without the concurrence of the Chambers or the authority of the law—that is nothing. Peers are made from all that is obscure, as if it was intended to destroy this institution—that is nothing. Our army in Africa, by the neglect of the ministry, are dying of sufferings and hunger—that is nothing. Public offices are the prey of men of incapacity or bad reputation—that is nothing. The budget, already so overwhelming, is augmented—that is nothing.—Spain, more ravaged than ever by fire and sword—England and Russia united in insulting France (the only point on which they are agreed)—our commercial interests sacrificed by sea and land—without an ally in Europe—an equivocal and discreditable attitude in the east, where the ambassadors of the other powers act independently of France—all this is to be ranged in the class of the greatest trifles in the world.

A letter closely written, apparently on three sheets of paper, was put into the letter box in the Commercial Room, and sent to England by the last Packet.

A su Magestad la Reyna Soberana del Poderoso Reyno de la Gran Bretaña.

Residente en la Magestuosa Corte de la Capital de

LONDRES.

Extracts from the Memoirs of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, K. C. B., &c.

"At this period, when the Diamond came into harbour to refit for service after her various cruises, Sir Sidney Smith used frequently to come up to London, and mingle with the abounding festivities of the metropolis. Though he had his peculiarities, yet, with many and strong temptations, he might justly be denominated 'a steady man.' At this time he was decidedly handsome, and, though not tall, of a compact, well-built, symmetrical frame, with a dark and somewhat Hebraical countenance, and a profusion of jet-black curling hair. Notwithstanding the fierce bravery of his character, his features were always remarkable for a degree of refinement, not often found either in the pale student or the silken courtier. In his character, mind predominated. He had his singularities, and where is the thorough-bred seaman who has not? He had himself trained a beautiful and docile horse into an amusing playmate, as well as a valuable servant. When told to give a prance for 'King George,' he would rear on his hind legs, and dance like a well-educated dog. When requested to pay the like compliment to Buonoparte, he would take the request as an insult; stiffen out his limbs into an attitude of defiance, and snort indignantly. When mounting his favourite Bucephalus at the door of his hotel, Captain Smith would do it in the most approved style of the fashionable equestrians of the day, and preserve all the proprieties of equitation, until he was fairly clear of the suburbs. Then would he fling the stirrups across the back of his horse, settle himself sailor-fashion in his saddle, and ride as if he were chasing the wind, and the wind chasing promises of amendment.'

One of his exploits, the cutting out of a French lugger near Havre, soon after cost him his liberty; for he was drifted by the tide into the Seine with his prize, taken prisoner, and conveyed to Paris. In the Temple there he was confined for two years, but ultimately escaped after several bold attempts, and reached England in safety. He was now appointed to the Tigre, and sent to the Sublime Porte, politically accredited also as a joint ambassador. In the events which ensued he took a very prominent and distinguished part; but the glorious repulse of Buonoparte at Acre, the subsequent wars in Egypt, the famous treaty of El-Arisch, &c., are too well known in all their circumstances to render it expedient for us to follow the author into them.

"We have described Sir Sidney Smith's appearance as the fresh, amiable, and rosy-cheeked boy. We now, upon the testimony of one who was in daily communication with him, portray him in the vigour of his manhood, shortly after he had effected the expulsion of the French from Acre. Then, though small in stature, he had all the appearances that indicate a brave and generous-hearted man, with a fine dark countenance, and eyes that sparkled with intelligence. His very appearance shewed that he possessed an ardent imagination, which naturally prompted him to form and execute bold and important enterprises: he seemed, as it were, to be born to deserve glory and to acquire it. This testimony to the dignity of his presence is from a Frenchman, and, so far as his pubfic character was concerned, an enemy; and as the narrator was allowed, on all hands, to be a person of probity and honour, we must place implicit belief that he has put upon record the actual impression that Sir Sidney Smith made upon him. But let us have recourse to other and less refined evidence. It is that of a worthy old Greenwich pensioner, who held an office about our officer's person, and who had the fullest opportunities of seeing him in all situations and in all moods, in full dress, in undress, and in no dress at all; and such is nearly the words of the veteran. 'Why, sir, after we skivered the mounseers away from Acre, Sir Sidney was looking as taut set up as the mainstay by a new first-lieutenant; but, for all that, Sir Sidney was a weaselly man,—no hull, sir,—none; but all head, like a tadpole. But such a head! it put you in mind of a flash of lightning rolled up into a ball; and then his black curly nob—when he shook it, it made every man shake in his shoes.' 'Was he then handsome?' 'Blest if I can tell! You know, sir, as how we don't say of an eighteen-pounder, when it strikes the mark at a couple of miles or so, that's handsome, but we sings out 'beautiful;' though, arter all, it's nothing but a lump of black iron. You're laughing, sir. And so you thinks I'm transmogrifying Sir Sidney's head into a round lump of iron shot! Well, I'm off like one. All I can say is, that he was the most handsome when there was the most to do.' This worthy old sailor's notions of the line of beauty being rather tortuous, we have only to endeavour to reconcile the two accounts, which may be done by the single word 'soul.' It predominated in the expression of his features, and that, we conceive, is the noblest kind of beauty."

"The following is a description of Sir Sidney's appearance at the time of his acquaintance with the Princess of Wales, to whom the world so generally gave him as a favoured lover. He had an air of general smartness, and was extremely gentlemanly in his deportment. He had a good-humoured, agreeable manner with him, with a certain dash and turn of chivalry that was very taking with the ladies. We are not using our own words,—but the very expressive ones of a good judge upon these matters. He used then to wear mustachios; they were not then vulgarised as now; which fashion he had adopted when so much associated with the Turks. He was about the middle height, rather under than over, and of slender construction, which much helped his activity. He was generally very showily dressed, perhaps with some singularity; but there was not a particle of coxcombry about him. In features, he something resembled Bernadotte, though with not so prominent a facial angle. The countenance of Southey the poet still more closely resembled that of Sir Sidney Smith, when both were in their yousger days."

Having gone to Paris at the restoration of Louis XVIII., he was there, in 1815, invested with the Order of the Bath by the victorious Duke of Wellington (the two chief actors being

the first and last men who had defeated the abdicated emperor); and, in 1821, he became a full British Admiral.

NELSON.

We received the following little anecdote from a letter of a gentleman now at the head of the medical profession, with which he favoured us shortly after perusing Salmonia. "I was (says our friend) at the Naval Hospital, at Yarmouth, on the morning when Nelson, after the battle of Copenhagen (having sent the wounded before him,) arrived at the Roads, and landed on the jutty. The populace soon surrounded him, and the military were drawn up in the market-place ready to receive him; but making his way through the crowd, and the dust, and the clamour, he went straight to the hospital. I went round the wards with him, and was much interested in observing his demeanour to the sailors; he stopped at every bed, and to every man he had something kind and cheering to say. At length, he stopped opposite a bed on which a sailor was lying who had lost his right arm close to the shoulder-joint, and the following short dialogue passed between them:—*Nelson.*—" Well, Jack, what's the matter with you?" *Sailor.*—" Lost my right arm, your honour." Nelson paused, looked down at his own empty sleeve, then at the sailor, and said playfully, " Well, Jack, then you and I are spoiled for fishermen—cheer up, my brave fellow." And he passed briskly on to the next bed; but these few words had a magical effect upon the poor fellow, for I saw his eyes sparkle with delight as Nelson turned away and pursued his course through the wards. As this was the only occasion on which I saw Nelson, I may, possibly overrate the value of the incident. *Mirror.*

GHOST STORY, BY M. G. LEWIS.

A gentleman journeying towards the house of a friend, who lived on the skirts of an extensive forest, in the east of Germany, lost his way. He wandered for some time among the trees, when he saw a light at a distance. On approaching it he was surprised to observe that it proceeded from the interior of a ruined monastery. Before he knocked at the gate he thought it proper to look through the window. He saw a number of cats assembled round a small grave, four of whom were at that moment letting down a coffin with a crown upon it.—The gentlemen startled at this unusual sight, and, imagining that he had arrived at the retreats of fiends or witches, mounted his horse and rode away with the utmost precipitation.—He arrived at his friend's house at a late hour, who sat up waiting for him. On his arrival his friend questioned him as to the cause of the traces of agitation visible in his face. He began to recount his adventures after much hesitation, knowing that it was scarcely possible that his friend should give faith to his relation. No sooner had he mentioned the coffin with the crown upon it, than his friend's cat, who seemed to have been lying asleep before the fire, leaped up, crying out, "Then I am king of the cats;" and then scrambled up the chimney, and was never seen more,

Cato the Censor only repented of three things during his life—to have gone by sea when he could go by land, to have passed a day inactive, and to have told a secret to his wife.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at reduced prices, first rate gentlemen's boots, strong and light shoes and dress pumps, at No. 71 and 73 Calle de la Piedad. f22 4

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FIRST CLASS BRITISH BARQUE

PAMPERO,

Captain John Roberts.

Now lying at Montevideo, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 29th of February next.

Being an entirely new vessel, on her first voyage, and having magnificent cabin and steerage accommodations, offers a most eligible opportunity to persons desirous of returning to England; those who may be anxious of availing themselves of the same, may obtain passage by timely application, either here or at Montevideo, to the Consignees—

NICHOLSON, GREEN & Co.

Mrs. A. CONNELL,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has taken the extensive premises, No. 36, Calle del 25 de Mayo, and opened them as an Hotel.

The house being in the immediate vicinity of the landing place, and its azotea furnishing a fine view of the river, the establishment it is presumed is worthy the attention of naval officers, masters of merchant vessels, and other genlemen visiting this city.

Mrs. Connell returns her sincere thanks for the liberal support she experienced for many years in her former establishment, which she trusts still to merit by unwearied exertion to give satisfaction.

Rooms may be had separate from the public part of the establishment. f15 4t

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 4th December.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Ann, Captain Thomas Williamson.

Barque Lancashire Witch, Captain T. Cummings.

Barque Montague, Captain Crabb.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Charles Eyes, Captain W. Moss.

Schooner Grecian, Captain Rowett.

Brig Globe, Captain James Cragg.

FOR LIMA.

Barque Bee, Captain J. Cornish.

Barque Daniel Grant, Captain Rackham.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Dyson, Captain William Bouskell.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

November 12th, H. B. M's packet Sheldrake, from Rio Janeiro 18th September, Bahia 30th do., Pernambuco 10th October, with the mail forwarded hence 29th August, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

AT LONDON.

November 10th, British brig Fulmar, Haswell, from Montevideo.

AT LIVERPOOL.

November 5th, British brig Ann, Williamson, from Montevideo 9th August.

" 10th, British brig Deva, Sprot, from Montevideo.

" 11th, British brig Francis Barclay, Bartlett, from Valparaiso 11th July.

" 12th, British brig Wasdale, Pagan, from Montevideo.

" 16th, British brig Mary, from Montevideo.

" 20th, British barque Colombia, from Montevideo an Fayal.

" " British barque Clio, Shire, from Montevideo.

AT DARTMOUTH.

November 14th, British brig Highland Lass, from Montevideo.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

November 14th, H. B. M's ship Imogene, from Valparaiso 5th August, Rio Janeiro 26th September, with 2,500,000 dollars.

AT MARGATE.

November 20th, British brig Pomona, Penny, from Valparaiso.

AT MARSEILLES.

October 30th, Oriental brig Lion, Long, from Montevideo 9th July.

AT BOURDEAUX.

November 3rd, French brig Nouveau Perseverant, from Montevideo.

" 15th, French ship Lydia, Legendre, from Valparaiso.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

November 14th, French barque Paraguay, Lecomte, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

September 16th, Spanish brig Esperanza, Guandola, from Montevideo 26th July.

" 17th, American barque Sagamore, Moore, from Montevideo 9th July.

" 24th, Spanish polacre Intrepida, Maristany, from Montevideo 15th July.

" 28th, American brig Plant, Hoit, from Montevideo 25th July.

" 29th, Spanish brig Globo, Avente, from Montevideo 24th July.

AT MATANZAS.

September 22nd, Spanish polacre Amelia, Beltran, from Montevideo 11th July.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

1st ult., H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 15th December, Montevideo 20th do.

3rd inst., H. B. M's packet Peterel, from Falmouth (via Pernambuco and Bahia,) 6th December, with the mails for the River Plate.

4th, H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 18th January, Montevideo 22nd do.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

9th ult., H. B. M's packet Skylark, with the mail forwarded hence 15th December, by H.B.M's packet Spider.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

1st inst., Oriental brig Eduardo, Peter Smith, from Rio Grande 28th ult., to Southgate & Co.

3rd, Brazilian patache Temerario, L.J.Oliveira, from Rio Grande 29th ult., to Gonzalvez.

" Oriental schooner Providencia, Cornelio, from Santa Catalina 26th ult., to José Buyan.

" Portuguese brig Nuevo Paquete, Castelli, from Bahia 18th ult., to Bujareo.

" Portuguese patache Virtud, A. Ferreira, from Bahia 16th ult., to Bertram & Co.

4th, Oriental zumaca San Antonio, Cordero, from Parnagua 19th ult., to Alvarez.

5th, Oriental brigantine Paquete del Rio, Figueredo, from Santa Catalina 27th ult., to Costa.

6th, Swedish ship Andrea, from Gefle 30th October, to Zimmermann & Co.

7th, Portuguese brig Generoso, Pasos, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., to Gonzales.

" Brazilian brig Montevideano, Gonzales, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., to M. G. de Castro.

9th, Oriental patache Liberal, from Parnagua 31st ult., to Duplessis.

" Brazilian brig Convencion, from Santa Catalina 1st inst.

10th, Brazilian brig Minerva, from Santos 3rd inst., to F. Ferreyra.

12th, Spanish brig Invincible, from Barcelona 15th November, to Juan Nin.

" Brazilian brig Isabel, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., to Gonzalvez.

" British barque Mungo Park, from Lisbon 26th December.

" Oriental brig Ana, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., to Juan Nin.

" Oriental schooner Guillermo, from Cadiz 16th December, to Bueguard.

" Sardinian brigantine Bella Union, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., to Villardebo.

14th, American schooner Josephine, from New York 17th December, to Zimmermann & Co.

" American brig Delight, from Philadelphia 11th December.

16th, British brig Mary Jones, Fishley, from Liverpool.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 27th of February, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Jean Henri Joseph Dupotet.
	Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Captain Toussaint Jean Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin. with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier.
BRITISH.	Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
	Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.
BRAZILIAN.	Schooner Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos.

17th, British brig Maid Marian, from Cadiz 22nd December, to Parlane, M'Lean & Co.

The British barque Lancashire Witch, from Liverpool, struck on the English Bank on the night of the 22nd inst. H. B. M's brig Grecian, from Montevideo, and some small craft went to her assistance. It is reported that nearly all her cargo was taken out, and that she was likely to be got off.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 22.—Wind N. shifted to S. E. in the evening, with slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 23.—Wind E. N. E. heavy rain all the afternoon and evening.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 24.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening with rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 25.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 26.—Wind N.

Arrived, French corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Jean Henri Joseph Dupotet, from Montevideo 23rd inst.

American corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., arrived at Montevideo 15th, sailed thence 24th.

Passengers from Montevideo, the lady of R. M. Hamilton, Esq., Consul of the United States to the Oriental Republic, and her 3 children.

February 27.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 28.—Wind N. shifted to S. E. at 11 A.M. Rain

No arrivals.

Sailed, French barque of war Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, to the eastward.

The following Memorial was presented to the British Government in December last.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned British Merchants and Shipowners, and others interested in the trade to the River Plate, respectfully sets forth,

That their trade with Buenos Ayres has been completely suspended, during a period of nearly two years, by the Blockade of that port by a French squadron, which has already caused them very great loss, and threatens by its continuance to be most ruinous to British interests.

That a very large amount of British capital is invested in this trade, which is one of great importance to British commercial and manufacturing industry; and that the amount of British capital now locked up in Buenos Ayres is not less than from a million to a million and a half sterling.

That the amount is chiefly invested in the produce of the country, which, from its perishable nature, has undergone, and is undergoing, great deterioration, and that the expense of preserving the same from entire destruction is estimated at not less than £20,000 monthly.

That a further large amount of British capital, invested in British manufactures, estimated at not less than one million sterling, has been interrupted in its transit from Great Britain to Buenos Ayres, and the greater part deposited for many months in Montevideo, thereby incurring a very heavy loss consequent on lapse of time, deterioration of quality from insufficient means of storage, and heavy expenses, besides loss of interest; and that the said goods are quite unsuitable in their character and assortments for any other market.

That your Memorialists had hitherto been buoyed up with the hope, that the mediation and interference of H. M's Government would have been effectual in terminating the blockade in question, by negociation or otherwise, but they now fear, from the latest intelligence, that they must abandon such hopes, all negociation having hitherto proved fruitless; and the proceedings of the French, in the River Plate, having assumed a more decided character of a determination not only to enforce the blockade in the most rigorous and vexatious manner, but to aim at a permanent occupation of territory, which compromises the independence of the States adjoining the River Plate, and threatens the complete extinction of British trade in that important river.

That your Memorialists feel convinced, that any procrastination in the settlement of this question increases the difficulty of a satisfactory arrangement, and that to allow the French to pursue, unchecked, a system of warfare against the independence of these States, by underhand intrigues and open interference in the internal disputes of these new States, and by openly assisting with an armed force on land any partisan whom they can engage in their cause, is fraught with imminent danger to the independence of those States, and to British interests.

That as a proof of this it is only necessary to advert to the recent attack upon and capture of the Island of Martin Garcia by a French force, under the French flag, though avowedly as the allies of some native partisan. And it is the painful duty of your Memorialists now to state, that a French armed force did, on the 19th day of September, land at Montevideo, and proceeded to entrench themselves and to occupy that town, under colour of being the allies of the then President of the State, but in reality to take part in the civil war by which his authority was threatened.

That your Memorialists respectfully submit, that should the validity of such a pretext for the occupation of the territory of Montevideo be admitted, it is evident that it may be used to retain possession of Montevideo, so long as the French may support any partisan of theirs in the nominal government of that place. And that to allow European nations to interfere in the civil broils of that country, and, under the name of allies, to occupy the strongholds, is a most palpable outrage on their independence, and a violation of all international law.

That your Memorialists are deeply apprehensive for the safety of the very large amount of British property, now lying at Montevideo, in consequence of this occupation by a French garrison, seeing that in case the town is besieged by the national party inimical to the French, and taken by assault, it may be treated as belonging to an enemy, and subjected to plunder; and your Memorialists may, in such case, have no claim or redress from the government of the country for the property in the stores of the nominal government, which, as already said, cannot be less than £1,000,000, and therefore, they must entreat your Lordship will take such steps as may be necessary to afford suitable protection to that property, by directing an adequate force to be sent to the Plata, to guard and watch over the interests of the subjects of Great Britain.

That your Memorialists are led to believe, when the treaty of peace was made between the Emperor of Brazil and the United Provinces of the River Plate, in 1828, that the interference and presence of H. B. M. then government as mediator in that treaty, did guarantee the due observance of that clause in the said treaty, by which the contracting parties stipulated for the complete independence of the State of Montevideo, and the free and unobstructed navigation of the waters of the said State, and they would beg respectfully to call the attention of your Lordship to that part of the said treaty.—And they humbly submit, that such independence of Montevideo, and the navigation of its waters, are now virtually at an end, through French occupation of the said town and port.

Your Lordship's Memorialists have further to state, that two American vessels entered one of the ports of the blockaded State, with cargoes which they discharged, re-loaded and again sailed, when they were taken possession of and carried to Montevideo, where the American Commodore interfered, insisted upon the vessels and cargoes being given up, and both the vessels and their cargoes were given up accordingly.

With these facts before them, your Lordship's Memorialists are most anxious to be informed, what prospect there may be of a termination to this most prejudicial and destructive interruption to their trade, and would most respectfully ask, "If any negociations are now pending with the French and Buenos Ayrean Governments, and what are likely to be the results of such negociations, if any are so pending;" but if all negociations are broken off, and that the only hope of a renewal of commercial intercourse with Buenos Ayres, rests upon the dilatory proceedings by blockade, or upon the uncertainty of such military operations as the French have adopted.

Your Lordship's Memorialists would then strongly, but respectfully urge, that every influence be used with the French Government, to induce permission to be given to British subjects to bring away from Buenos Ayres such property as shall be satisfactorily proved belongs to them; but, should this reasonable request be refused, it will be evident that the object of the French is covertly, and under the shield of international law, to harass and annoy British merchants and ship-owners, injure and distress British manufacturers, curtail British commerce, depress British energy, and generally to ruin British interests; and convinced as your Lordship's Memorialists will then be of the ground that exists for making these allegations, strengthened as they are by many occurrences of recent date of unprovoked insult on the part of the French, in various parts of the world, your Lordship's Memorialists would then earnestly entreat, that the subject of the present Memorial may be laid before your Lordship's honourable colleagues in office, whose wisdom, they confidently hope, will devise such measures as will be supported, in case of need, by the British parliament and the British people, which shall put an effectual stop to a course of proceedings by the French, in the River Plate, which is vitally injurious to British subjects engaged in that trade, and which, if not timely arrested, threaten the permanent occupation of both Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, whereby British commerce in these ports would be annihilated, British subjects ruined, and British interests and British confidence become the sacrifice to French intrigue, French injustice, and French ambition.

And your Lordship's Memorialists will ever pray.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

22nd inst. Nothing new.

23rd. Do.

24th, One of the blockaders armed whale boats arrived from the northward.

25th. The above mentioned boat sailed to the northward.

26th Two armed whale boats were cruising last night in the vicinity of Point Quilmes, and returned to the outer roads this morning.

The French corvette Alcmene, bearing at her mizen the flag of Rear Admiral Jean Henri Joseph Dupotet, arrived from Montevideo; upon which occasion the French vessels of war Camille and Perle, fired a salute, which was returned by the Alcmene. The French schooner of war Forte, in company with a balandra, came in from the eastward.

Lights were displayed after dark by the blockading vessels.

27th. The French schooner of war Eclair, arrived from the northward, and the Camille's whale boat sailed to Martin Garcia.

28th. The barque Perle and a launch sailed to the eastward, and two launches to the northward.

This day (29th inst.) completes the 704th day of the blockade.

Died.

On the 21st inst., aged 30, Mr. William Rose, a native of Baltimore, United States.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Youth to take charge of the British Subscription Library. Apply to the Secretary, No. 52, Calle de la Catedral.

Buenos Ayres, Feburary 27th, 1840.

British Subscription Library.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the hours of attendance for the receiving and delivering of books, will be from 12 till 2 o'clock, until further notice, by order of the Committee.

SAMUEL HESSE, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, February 27th, 1840.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish........	288	a	290	dollars each
Do. Patriot	288	a	290	do. do.
Plata macuquina	16½	a	17	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	17¼	a	17½	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones..	17¼	a	17½	do. do.
Six per cent Stock... ...	55	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England ...	$3\frac{3}{16}$	a	3¼	pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo..	18½	a		per patacon
Do. United States		a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best..........	45	a	46	dls. p. pesada
Do. country	38	a	40	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	40	a	42	do. do.
Do. salted	33	a	34	do. do.
Do. Horse	13	a	15	do. each.
Nutria Skins	4½	a	4¾	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins..	60	a	70	do. per dozen
Wool, common	12	a	14	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked............	25	a	27	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen....	19	a	20	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen......	33	a	35	
Deer skins per dozen......	14	a	16	
Hair, long	80	a	90	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	38	a	42	do. do.
Jerked Beef	20	a	25	do per quintal
Tallow, melted....	15	a	17	do. per. arrb'a
Horns	250	a	400	per mil.
Flour, (North American)..		a	*none*	
Salt, on board...........		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	1¼	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 290 dollars. The lowest price 285 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3¼ pence. The lowest ditto $3\frac{3}{16}$ pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.